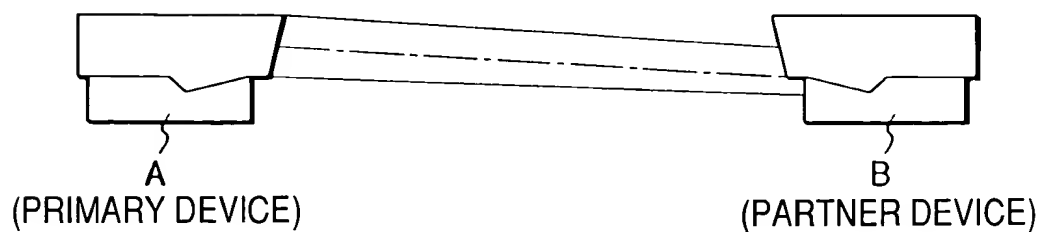


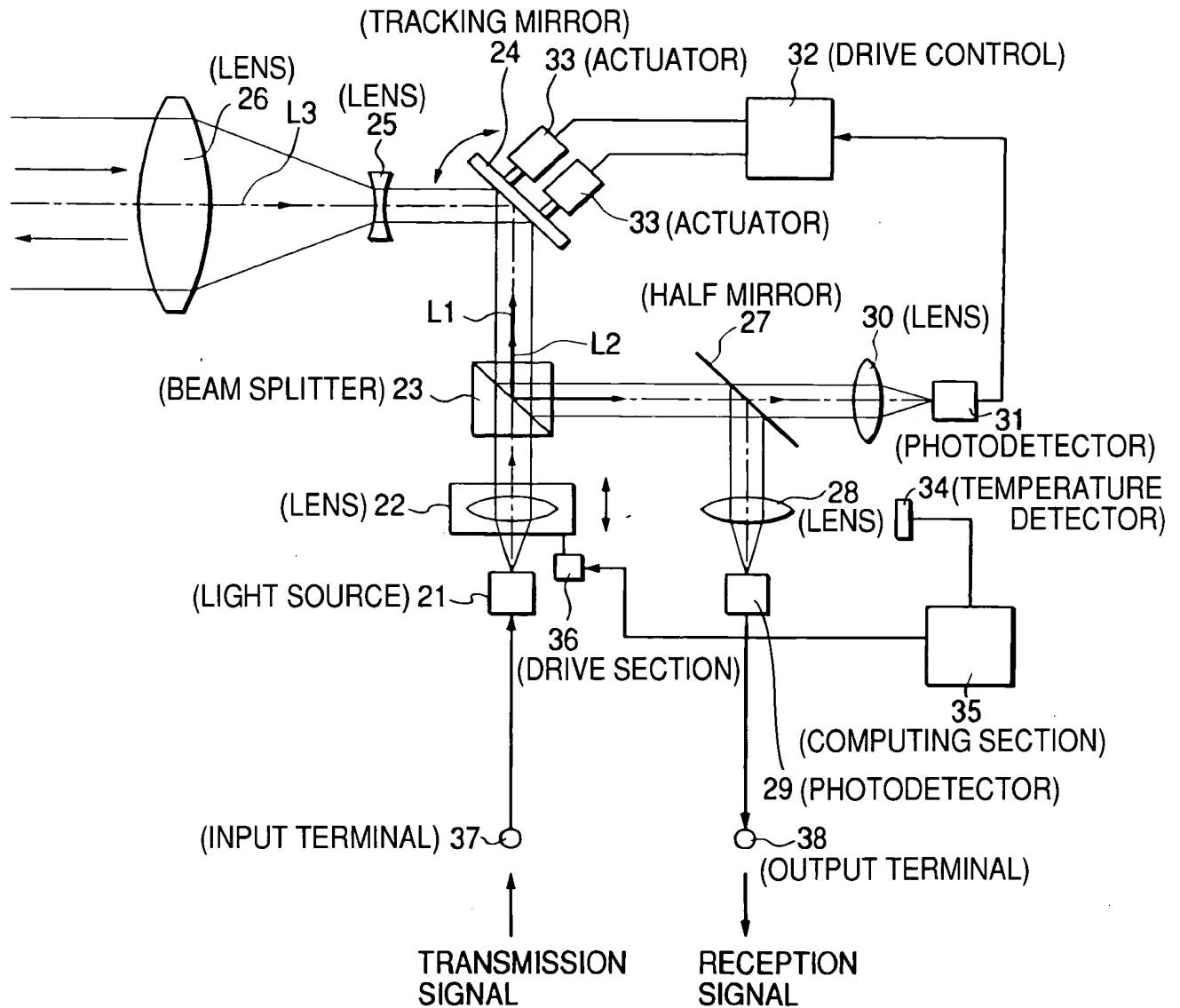
The diagram illustrates an optical communication system. At the bottom, an **INPUT TERMINAL 14** is connected to a **TRANSMISSION SIGNAL** input. This signal enters a **(LIGHT SOURCE) 1**, which emits light through **(LENS) 2**. The light then passes through a **(BEAM SPLITTER) 3**. One path from the beam splitter goes through **L1** and **L2** to a **(TRACKING MIRROR) 4**. The mirror is controlled by **13 (ACTUATOR)** units, which are in turn managed by a **12 (DRIVE CONTROL)** block. The reflected light from the mirror passes through **(LENS) 5** and **L3**, then through **(LENS) 6** to form a collimated beam. A second path from the beam splitter 3 leads to a **(HALF MIRROR) 7**. Light received from the **RECEPTION SIGNAL** at the **OUTPUT TERMINAL 15** enters through **(LENS) 10** and is reflected by the half mirror 7. The reflected light then passes through **(LENS) 11** to a **9 (PHOTODETECTOR)**. The photodetector 9 is connected to the **12 (DRIVE CONTROL)** block, which provides feedback to the tracking mirror's actuators. The system also includes a **8 (PHOTODETECTOR)** at the bottom right, which is part of the reception path before the half mirror.

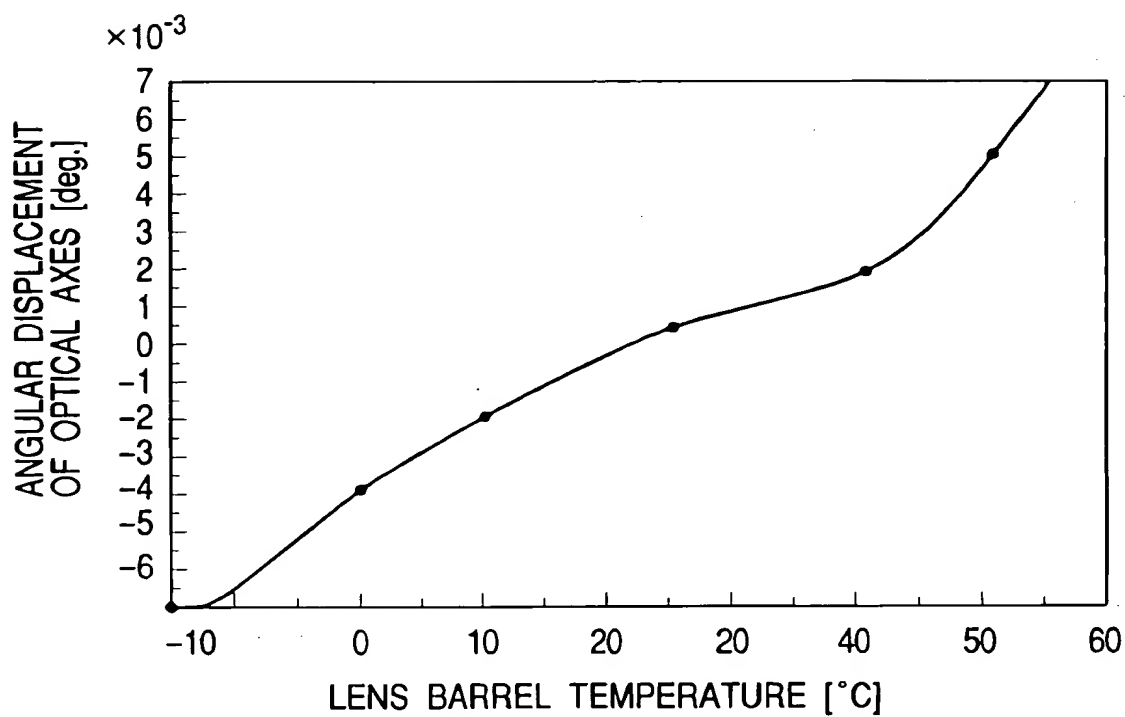
*FIG. 2*  
*PRIOR ART*





**FIG. 3**



**FIG. 4****FIG. 5**